



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 2, 1931

INCREASED EMPLOYMENT
LAME DUCK CONGRESS
HOPE IS NO WORKLESS SOLUTION
USING OUR SCHOOLS
GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL

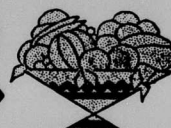
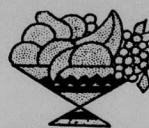
WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.
American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Castro Theatre.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Drednaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Royal Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

this food question . .

One hears a lot about it, but there really isn't much to it... that is, not for those who know Hale's Food Shop. The quality of food, eight departments under one roof, the prices. It really pays one to come down town to do one's food shopping.



HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MARKET 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Alblon.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, C. W. Spicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market.
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday—273 Golden Gate avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 65—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Bosworth.
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—112 Valencia.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 2, 1931

No. 48

INCREASED UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment increased in the first two weeks of December, but in trade unions the increase was less than is usual at this time of year, according to reports received by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. In a statement he says:

"Unemployment in the first weeks of December increased as it usually does at this season and more are now out of work than at any time during the present depression. Our preliminary estimate of the total number unemployed in the United States in December, based on government employment figures, supplemented by our own, is 5,300,000. According to our revised estimate for November 5,000,000 were out of work in that month, showing an increase of 300,000 from November to December.

"Suffering from unemployment is already intense and every effort is needed to relieve the unemployed. Many American citizens in the past month have shown the same spirit in meeting this emergency which carried us through the problems of war thirteen years ago. Only the same self-sacrificing effort can help us to meet the present great human emergency. Contributions for relief of the unemployed and efforts to provide work must continue even more vigorously through the next two months. We cannot hope for any general improvement before March.

"In spite of the tragedy of more than five million out of work, our figures for December give ground for encouragement. Unemployment did not increase as much from November to December this year as it usually does even in normal years. In 1928 the increase in the number of union members out of work was 17 per cent from November to December; in 1929, 28 per cent, while this year the increase was only 5 per cent. This indication that the rising trend of unemployment is slackening is encouraging news indeed. If January figures again show less than the normal increase we will be justified in the belief that a change for the better may be in the making. Better employment and increased buying power of wage earners is fundamental to business revival.

"It is not certain, however, that this slackening of the unemployment increase has yet extended to groups outside the labor movement. While our figures for trade union members showed no more than the usual seasonal increase in the number out of work from October to November, and less than usual from November to December, reports from the Department of Labor covering unorganized as well as union workers in manufacturing, showed much more than the usual seasonal increase. It appears that conditions are more serious for those without union protection.

"The following table gives our weighted unemployment percentage, adjusted to count building tradesmen in the United States. This we feel gives a good representation of unemployment in the United States. The number out of work increased from 15.9 per cent in November to 16.5 per cent in December. It will be seen that unemployment has reached the highest figure thus far in the depression. The 16.5 per cent out of work in December this year compares with 10 per cent in the last two years, but the increase since November is less.

Per Cent Unemployed. Weighted Figures.

Month	1928	1929	1930
January	12.1	11.3	12.5
February	11.9	10.6	14.0
March	11.8	8.5	13.6
April	10.5	7.9	13.3
May	9.1	6.7	13.3
June	8.1	6.6	14.3
July	8.4	6.9	15.7
August	6.8	6.7	16.0
September	7.0	6.6	14.6
October	7.2	7.3	14.1
November	7.6	8.7	15.9
December	10.0	10.3	16.5*

*Preliminary.

"Our December figures show that in metal trades conditions are no worse since November; but in printing and building trades unemployment is higher than ever before in the three years of our records. Forty-five per cent of the building tradesmen are out of work and 9 per cent of those in printing.

"In the other trades, only one group shows even a slight improvement and that is clothing and textiles where the number out of work was 25 per cent in December compared to 27 per cent in November. In the following more were out of work in December: theatres, manufacturing (the largest increase was in manufacturing), service and trade, railroads, water transports, street transport, musicians. Unemployment among musicians is as serious as in the building trades.

"Reports from cities show that in 19 of the 24 unemployment is still increasing. Five report no change or a slight improvement since November."

"LAME DUCK" CONGRESS.

"There is no other office in the world where there is a postponement of 13 months after election before the official elected takes office," said Congressman Johnston of Texas, in favoring the Norris amendment that would end "lame duck" Congresses.

"Our State legislatures ordinarily convene in January after the election in November," said Mr. Johnson.

"In all of the other leading countries of the world legislative bodies convene in from 10 days to three months after election.

"In England the parliament usually convenes in two or three weeks after the election. The same rule applies in Canada.

"In France the Chamber of Deputies, in case of a new election, must convene within 10 days. In Germany, the Reichstag convenes not later than 30 days after the election. In Hungary the maximum is six weeks and in Austria it is 30 days.

"In Brazil three months, and in Argentina two months is the latest date for the convening of the Congress.

"In the Netherlands three months is the limit and the Polish parliament must convene on the third Tuesday after election.

"You will observe," continued Mr. Johnson, "that in all the other leading governments of the world, the Congress, or whatever their parliamentary body is called, convenes within from 10 days to three months following their election."

HOPE IS NO WORKLESS SOLUTION.

"The thoughtless optimism that in the long run unemployment will work itself out is simply heartless disregard of human needs," said Congressman Kelly of Pennsylvania in urging passage of the 44-hour bill for postal workers.

"Nor will such remedies as labor exchanges, unemployment insurance, stabilization, or confidence entirely meet the situation," said the lawmaker.

"Increased production with decreased working force has reached the danger point. Shorter hours with no reduction in wages is a step which must be taken.

"Think of the record. Between 1919 and 1925 the available per capita production in all industries in the United States increased 39 per cent. Between 1925 and 1929 it increased another 25 per cent.

"At the same time the number of workers in factories was 1,250,000 less in 1928 than in 1923. Taking in farming, railroading and mining, there were 2,300,000 fewer workers in 1928 than in 1923.

"Production mounted side by side with employment decreasing. These are the factors which demand adjustment.

"We can produce much more than we now consume. Here is no question of famine as in the olden days—it is the problem of plenty. But it does not follow that we can produce more than Americans need and want. The trouble is that potential buyers do not have the money to purchase the products they really want and need.

"Nothing will cause an effective demand for the products of American farms and factories, upon which employment depends, except money in the hands of the workers. The only way to restore that purchasing power is through jobs. And the way to make jobs for more men is to cut the working hours of those engaged in production to the point where consumption will balance production."

"JOY TO THE WORLD."

By Robert Whitaker.

'Twas the day after Christmas, and on the front page

The telegraph told us the news of the age:
A riot of drunkenness, speeding, and loss
Had honored the Christ of the Manger and Cross;
The dead were a hundred and eighty and two,
The injured too many to hold in review;
The bootleggers' poison had killed half a score
In the Empire City; a hundred or more
Had been hurled from their cars, or were smashed
in the wrecks;

Broken arms, broken legs, broken heads, broken
necks

Had broken the record; America first
In murders and accidents duly rehearsed;
More proudly recited, the record we made
This wonderful Christmas in charity's trade,
More millions of "hand-outs" than ever before,
More unemployed leading the scandalous score,
With robbery, murder, and gang-play galore,
While everywhere pennants and streamers unfurled,

And the choirs responded with "Joy to the
World!"

December 26, 1930.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions.

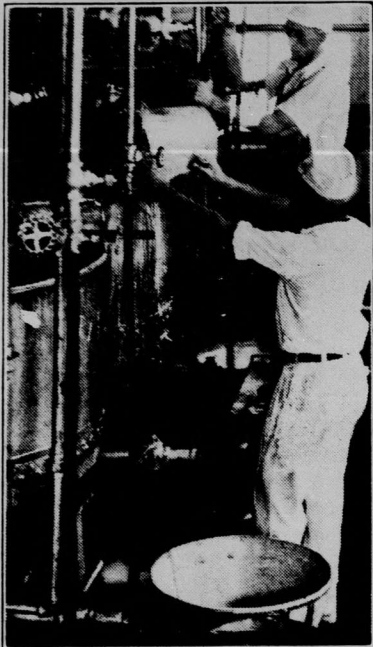
Where Labor Reaps Its Full Reward

(Continued)

CHAPTER XII.

"Good-Bye to All That."

(In previous chapters it has been shown how the owners of The Columbia Conserve Company, in their efforts to transform their business into a pure industrial democracy, established a Workers' Council, and then enlarged it to include every employee; how they relinquished to this Council absolute authority, established the principle of permanent employment, with 52 pay-checks a year for all members of the working force; and how the workers, themselves, established the 45-hour week, the payment of wages on the basis of "needs," and an elaborate health program, including medical, dental, optical and hospital service for each employee and all his dependents, with pensions for disability and old age. Finally, it has been shown how the owners set aside the surplus profits of the business as a fund wherewith the workers as a unit might purchase its entire common stock; and how, under this system, the workers already have acquired more than a 51 per cent legal ownership and control of the plant.)



Filling the Soup Vats.

"Good-bye to all that," wrote Robert Graves on the manuscript of his great farewell to the World War. In closing this little history of The Columbia Conserve Company's "experiment in industrial democracy," the words leap inevitably to mind.

So may the workers of The Columbia Conserve Company cry, "Good-bye to being a commodity on the market to be bought and sold; good-bye to long hours and low pay; good-bye to the neck bowed before a boss; good-bye to the indignity of creating the wealth that others appropriate; good-bye to the exploitation of the many by the few; good-bye to industrial feudalism—good-bye to all that!"

And so, too, some day may all the workers of America bid a long good-bye to "all that." But they will do so only when they fairly envisage their goal and set their hearts not merely upon shorter hours and more pay, but upon a just share in the management and surplus profits of the industries they support with their working lives.

And it may be said, too, that they will bid "good-bye to all that" only when their women

realize the power in their hands. When it becomes a matter of crusading and religious zeal on the part of trades union women and wives to require that the goods they buy shall be made under conditions corresponding with labor's demands, then, and not until then, may the manufacturers of this country be expected to listen to, and learn from, the "experiment" carried on so successfully by The Columbia Conserve Company.

That is why the serial story of that experiment has been related in these columns; that is why The Columbia Conserve Company is giving 85 per cent of its advertising space to the journals of organized labor. It is their hope that labor, cheered by their example, may be led to broaden and deepen its demands; and that the women will be inspired to make The Columbia Conserve Company's soup an example and a test of their power to encourage and uphold every effort of awakened employers toward the establishment of a true relationship with their employees.

The effect and value of The Columbia Conserve Company's experiment remains with labor to exploit. They can, if they will, and they will if they are wise, support it with all their strength, making it the fighting edge of their demand for a secure and abundant life, and holding it up before the world as the very badge and banner of their hopes.

(See The Columbia Conserve Company's advertisement in this issue.)

PRESIDENT'S \$116,000,000 RELIEF BILL.

The President signed a bill appropriating \$116,000,000 for emergency construction work, which Senators La Follette and Walsh (Mass.) declared does not meet the unemployed problem.

Senator Couzens lost his fight to insert in the bill a provision which would compel employment of local labor and the payment of the highest prevailing wage in that locality to laborers on government construction work.

The two Senators declared that the appropriation is totally inadequate to cope with distress throughout the country.

Senator La Follette read into the record replies to a questionnaire he recently sent out asking for unemployment data. He said these messages constitute "a complete refutation of the statements that the situation is well in hand." His replies came chiefly from points west of the Allegheny Mountains, while Mr. Walsh produced similar letters and telegrams from Eastern areas.

Unemployment conditions, accompanied by acute distress, are not confined to any one locality, the two Senators reported.

Mr. La Follette asked Senators who go to their homes for Christmas to study conditions among the unemployed, and added: "I hope that when they return they will be at least as generous as they were to corporations and income taxpayers last year."

Senator Couzens fought for his bill that would provide for the employment of local labor and the payment of prevailing wages, but Senator Jones said the bill will be held up indefinitely in conference if the Senate insisted on that provision.

The \$116,000,000 appropriation is divided as follows:

Federal aid highway system to States, \$80,000,000.

Rivers and harbors, \$22,500,000.

Flood control on the Mississippi and tributaries, \$3,000,000.

Highways in national forests, \$3,000,000.

Roads and trails in national forests, \$3,000,000.

Roads in unreserved public lands, \$3,000,000.

Roads and trails in national parks, \$1,500,000.

Total, \$116,000,000.

The \$116,000,000 is mainly for road making. This work can not be done in cold weather, because cement can not be handled under such conditions.

"FACTORY TO WEARER"

MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

NECKWEAR
SWEATERS
SUSPENDERS
GARTERS
UNDERWEAR
HOSE
GLOVES

Eagleson & Co.

736 Market Street 1118 Market Street
140 Kearny Street
(Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno & Los Angeles)

William W. Hansen - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - President
Geo. J. Asmussen - Secretary

United Undertakers

Established July, 1882

2596 HOWARD STREET at Twenty-second
New Funeral Home and Chapel
Telephone Mission 0276

Telephone Market 0143

CAVANAUGH OVERALL SERVICE

340 Eleventh Street

San Francisco

California

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SALES STORES
2415 MISSION
NEAR TWENTIETH STREET

GROCERIES
TOBACCOS
TOILETRIES
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SHOES
DRY GOODS

WE ALWAYS UNDERSELL

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FOR THE
HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

Radios -- Supplies

Purchase your radio from an advertiser in your paper. Better service and same price for Standard makes

FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS PENNSYLVANIA TIRES - TUBES

31 Years of Consistent Service
Auto Parts—Brake Lining—Batteries
Atwater Kent and Stewart Warner Radios
W. G. MENARY AUTO SUPPLY CO.

The Home of "Cheerful Service"
Main Store—3156-90 Mission, Junction Valencia
Phone ATwater 5614

CAUSE OF GINGER PARALYSIS.

The cause of ginger paralysis has been determined. This paralysis, which has afflicted thousands of victims, is not caused by ginger at all, but by a compound known to chemists as tri-ortho cresyl phosphate. This chemical is the main constituent of technical tricresyl phosphate, which is widely used in trade circles, especially in the manufacture of varnishes, shellacs, and similar preparations. Being cheap and readily obtained in any quantities, it appears to have been used by irresponsible makers of so-called ginger extract to replace the ginger. There seems to be no question that the adulterated paralytic ginger extract contained tri-ortho cresyl phosphate in an approximate concentration of about two per cent.

The United States Public Health Service has been working on the public health aspects of "Jake paralysis" since the wide appearance of this condition in certain sections of the country last Winter and Spring. In attacking the problem, it soon became evident to investigators that they were dealing with a new form of paralysis and one in which many possibilities were involved. As the investigations proceeded, it became evident that some form of phenol was the causative agent. Soon attention was centered on technical tricresyl phosphate. Chemists of the Prohibition Bureau had found similar substances in suspected extracts. As a number of different chemicals enter into the manufacture of this commercial product, it became necessary to separate them and find out what effect each might have if used in a beverage. This has been done and it has been found that tri-ortho cresyl phosphate, either itself or in combination with other chemicals of harmless nature, when given to various kinds of animals will produce exactly the same kind of paralysis as that caused by drinking of "Jake." The Public Health Service has no record of a single case of paralysis caused by ginger preparations manufactured by reputable pharmaceutical concerns. Tri-ortho cresyl phosphate is, therefore, definitely established as the specific cause of the cases of so-called "ginger paralysis."

Studies conducted on laboratory animals show conclusively that a paralysis of the extremities can be produced uniformly in monkeys and other animals by the injection under the skin or by oral administration of the chemically pure as well as the technical tri-ortho cresyl phosphate. The failure to produce any symptoms, whatever, in monkeys with enormous doses of this poison given by mouth indicates that it is practically not absorbed from the intestinal canal in that species.

The precise reason for including this remarkable substance as one of the ingredients of a sub-standard fluid extract of ginger made and sold for beverage purposes will probably never be known, unless a confession is wrung from the guilty ones. It seems entirely reasonable, however, to suppose that it was included on account of its physical or other properties which make it difficult to distinguish from the normal ginger constituents. Only a chemist of considerable ability could have thought of this; and had there been anything known about the pharmacologic action of this substance and the possible dire consequences, it is probable that it would never have happened. From this the question naturally arises as to whether there are not many other organic compounds of great medicinal interest, perhaps some with great possibilities for the treatment of disease, awaiting the attention of the investigators.

CHILDREN SUFFER THE MOST.

A law which would provide an income for the children of the unemployed was advocated by Grace Abbott, chief of the United States Children's Bureau, in an address delivered before the Friends' Forum in Washington.

During a period of unemployment children suffer most, and the files of the Children's Bureau

show record after record of families which cannot even provide skimmed milk for their children, Miss Abbott declared.

Such conditions send the child into manhood with a weakened physique, and an easy victim of disease.

Industrial accidents were listed by Miss Abbott as the cause of much of the suffering among children. She said the roll of fatherless children was increased yearly by 14,000 through this cause.

While wages have increased in recent years, Miss Abbott pointed out that the percentage of the total value of manufactured articles going to labor was 23.3 per cent in 1849 and 16.5 per cent in 1929.

Miss Abbott estimated that it takes from \$1600 to \$1800 a year to support a family of five at a minimum level of health and decency, but added that there were thousands of families not receiving this minimum.

"The result," she said, "is that whenever anything 'happens' to a member of the family, or the head of the household is unemployed, there is another family dependent on the community."

Miss Abbott held that it was up to the financiers and industrialists of the nation to find a remedy for the present industrial depression. A cheering sign of the times, she declared, was the fact that many business leaders were beginning to understand that "high wages is good business and is the best way to insure general prosperity."

Discussing inequalities in the distribution of wealth, Miss Abbott pointed out that one per cent of the people of the United States own 59 per cent of the nations' wealth, and 18 per cent own 90 per cent. Seventy-six per cent of Americans, when they die, leave nothing at all.

CANNED GOODS AND LIVING STANDARD.

There are those who are prone to set up a wail about the cooking "that mother used to do" whenever the wife opens a can of soup. The chances are, however, that the can of soup is quite as delicious as any that mother or grandmother ever prepared—and it's much handier.

The lowly can opener, usually mentioned derisively, deserves its place with the electric washing machine, the electric iron, the electric sweeper and the power dishwasher as a household appliance which has contributed to the liberation of the housewife. And yet the housewife has plenty to do. With her men-folk quite frequently working different shifts, it would be difficult indeed to prepare separate meals were it not for the handy preserved foods.

One of the founders of a large canning industry has left an estate of \$100,000,000. This, however, is merely an indication of the popularity of prepared foods. In spite of the huge supply of canned goods which this manufacturer and others have placed on the market, our national health never was as good as it is today. Certainly few of our ills can be traced to this particular type of diet.

Men in industry do their jobs with a fraction of the physical effort and discomfort that they did before the advent of automatic machines. Why should not the housewife realize a proportionate relief from drudgery?

The humble tin can is just another link in the chain of circumstances which has brought about a constantly improving standard of living. Like the automobile, which enables us to enjoy a variety of scenery in a very short time, the little tin cylinder brings to the table a variety which city residents, at least, would find it impossible to assemble during the larger part of the year. Using food out of tins is no sign of deterioration in our civilization; it is rather a sign of freedom—freedom to enjoy a variety of healthful foods with the minimum of work in preparation.—Union Labor Bulletin.

Herman's Hats

Union Made
2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th St.

Otto Rastorfer P. J. Barchi Gus Corvi

UNION FLORIST
Funeral Work and Decorations
a Specialty

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET
Telephone Market 3285 Near Mission Street



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Sociability Our Watchword
San Francisco's Most Restricted Ball Room,
Especially Featuring Old Fashioned Dances.

PHIL SAPIRO'S ORCHESTRA

THE MAJESTIC

Corner Geary and Fillmore Streets
OTTO KNOCK, Manager Phone Walnut 0537
Lessons Given Dancing Nightly

Quality First

**UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY**

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Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars



One of America's Largest Home Furnishers

**Inventory
Clearance Sale**

Remarkable opportunities for important savings on Home Furnishings for every room. Take advantage of present lowered prices. Buy now before they advance.

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SUCCESS

An organization which has fulfilled every requirement for nearly half a century is the record of the Walter N. Brunt Press, 111 Seventh Street, San Francisco, Phone Market 7070.

PRINTING Plus Service

"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

The members of No. 21 were shocked to learn of the passing of three members within two days of Christmas.

Charles A. Davis, 51 years of age, passed away suddenly on Christmas Eve. Death was due to chronic endocarditis. Mr. Davis was a member of the Board of Fire Underwriters chapel, and was a native of Auburn, California. Funeral services were held on December 27th from the chapel of C. A. Anderson, and interment was at Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

On December 26th the lifeless body of Charles W. Towner was discovered in his apartment on 19th street. Mr. Towner, a member of the Examiner chapel, had failed to appear for work for several days, and one of his fellow employees visited his home to investigate. The coronor was notified, and although the inquest has not yet been held, it was determined that Mr. Towner was asphyxiated. The deceased is survived by a son and sister. The son, who is a member of Typographical Union No. 6, is employed on the New York World. At the request of the son telephoned from New York, the president of the local union arranged for shipment of the remains to New York City. Mr. Towner's remains left San Francisco on Sunday, December 28th, accompanied by George T. Blockburger, one of our members.

On December 26th Everett Whittemore, one of our pensioner members, passed away at the San Francisco Hospital. Cause of death was chronic myocarditis. The deceased was 65 years of age and a native of Massachusetts, although for the last 40 years a resident of California. So far as known, Mr. Whittemore had no surviving relatives, and funeral services were held under the auspices of the union on December 30th. Interment was at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Christmas, 1930, was more than just Christmas for Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Baldrige. December 25, 1930, will always be one of happy memories, for on that day there was born to Mr. and Mrs. Baldrige a six and one-half pound daughter. Both Mrs. Baldrige and the Christmas baby are reported well.

News from Indianapolis is to the effect that the official returns on the referendum held on December 10th will read as follows:

	For	Against
First Proposition	31,882	16,966
Second Proposition	23,592	26,057
Third Proposition	20,667	27,643
Fourth Proposition	14,933	34,530

First Proposition—Total vote, 48,878; majority for, 14,896.

Second Proposition—Total vote, 49,649; majority against, 2465.

Third Proposition—Total vote, 48,310; majority against, 6976.

Fourth Proposition—Total vote, 49,463; majority against, 19,597.

The November report of the superintendent of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs shows that there was at that time 330 residents of the Home. This is the highest number of residents in the history of the Home.

With the post-holiday lull in business, the ne-

JAS. H. REILLY JAS. H. REILLY, JR.
JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
 FUNERAL DIRECTORS
 Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets
 MEMBER OF
 and
 Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

cessity for the adoption of a relief plan to be submitted to referendum vote on January 21st has become more apparent. Copies of the plan will be available to every member, and will be mailed to those for whom the union has addresses. There are some who have voiced opposition to the plan and have definitely stated that they will vote against its adoption. The majority of such opponents, of course, are those who year in and year out have given out little or no work. Under the plan to be voted upon, those who desire to work every possible day may do so, but they will share the burden through an assessment. So it would appear that most of the opposition is founded on pure selfishness.

According to an article in Editor & Publisher of December 20th, the announcement of the retirement of Col. Frank Knox from the position of general manager of Hearst newspapers immediately followed an order from Mr. Hearst directing publishers to reduce their staffs. The article quoted stated that notices were issued in most offices on Saturday, December 13th, effecting a general lay-off by January 1st, and further states that some of the Hearst accounting staffs have been curtailed as much as 50 per cent to comply with Mr. Hearst's instructions. Editor & Publisher also states that Mr. Hearst notified his publishers that he wants an increase of at least 500,000 more combined circulation of his Sunday newspapers during the first quarter of the New Year.

From Editor & Publisher it is also learned that the Employing Printers' Association of New York proposed to New York Typographical Union No. 6 that the union forego a wage increase of \$1.00 per week which, by contract, was scheduled to become effective January 1, 1930. The article states that some unions have agreed not to insist on a similar increase which they were scheduled to receive.

The lead article of Editor & Publisher of December 27th is one captioned "Hearst Vigorously Editing His Papers—Publisher Keeping Wires From San Simeon Busy With Personal Orders on Editorial and Business Questions; Wants Bright, Brief Papers; Says Best Economy Is Increased Revenue." The latest article reiterates the statement in a former issue of Editor & Publisher that the order had been given Hearst publishers to curtail accounting staffs immediately. The article is very interesting and says that policies are being directed by Mr. Hearst in a series of "Chief instructs . . ." telegrams. A significant paragraph in the article is to the effect that Mr. Hearst advised his publishers to be cautious about throwing the entire weight of their newspapers behind Community Chest campaign appeals and that he let it be known that he believes many of these campaigns impose upon the average citizen and would be unnecessary if a few of the nation's wealthy citizens stepped forward and took care of charity's needs.

R. L. Thomas of the Chronicle chapel suffered a broken leg in an accident on Sunday at the Oakland Airport. In alighting from a motor car, Mr. Thomas slipped, and upon removal to the hospital it was discovered that he had suffered a severe fracture. He was first removed to Stanford Hospital and later to Letterman Hospital, where he is now a patient.

Make the forepart of the New Year for the unemployed happier by voting "YES" at the referendum on January 21st.

"RUN O' THE HOOK" wishes each and everyone a Happy New Year!

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

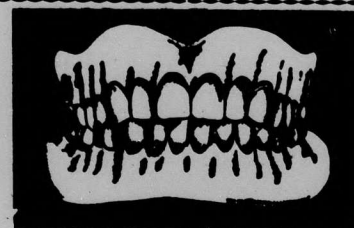
Death occurred December 18th of John A. O'Connell, brother of Dan O'Connell of this chapel. To Dan we express our sincere sympathy at his bereavement.

Death crossed the threshold of another of our members with the passing of Richard Overly, brother of Al Overly of this newspaper. The late Mr. Overly was widely known in newspaper circles of this city and was for years manager of the International News Service here. We express to Al our sincere sympathy at his loss.

"Hey, you! You can't keep a four six-bits man waitin' like that! Set this line quick," remarked John Sullivan, H. D. John is our apprentice boy in the ad room and for the benefit of those who

REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.
 COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
 Southeast Corner 17th and Mission Sts.

**COMPLETE HOME
 FURNISHERS
 ON CREDIT
 HEADQUARTERS FOR
 OCCIDENTAL
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**Beautiful Set of Nature Tinted Teeth
 \$12.50 up**

Gold or Porcelain Crowns.....\$5.00
 Painless Extracting.....\$1.00
 "If it hurts don't pay"

Bridgework.....\$5.00
 Gold Inlays.....\$5.00 up
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**ALL WORK GUARANTEED
 Credit Given Gladly**

DR. J. C. CAMPBELL
 942 MARKET STREET

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**Prices
 Reasonable
 Eyes Tested
 Satisfaction
 Guaranteed**

**2508 MISSION STREET..... } SAN FRANCISCO
 181 POST STREET..... }
 1619 Broadway..... } Oakland
 2106 Shattuck Avenue..... } Berkeley
 We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons**

**WE clothe the entire
 family on "Cheer-
 ful Credit."**

**We welcome Credit Accounts
 of all men steadily employed
 or permanently located . . .**

Columbia Outfitting Co.
 Mission at 22nd Street

**NOTE: We close every night in the week except
 Saturday**

don't know, Johnny had his pay raised to \$4.75.

From a pretty good source we hear that Johnny Collins will return to work early this year. We received quite a scare about John, but have since learned that he is confined to his home with a severe cold.

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

In the December Journal, Mr. Munroe Roberts, secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., in his usual lucid and convincing style, refers to probability of any further court litigation and "ways and means" of meeting the expenses attached thereto, thusly: "There is no anticipation on the part of your officers to levy an assessment . . . as we have found a way to meet the cost . . . court cases cost money . . . considerable of our funds have been spent in prosecuting law cases . . . it is fair to say that these law cases have been just as expensive for the defendants." The weak link in the first part of the above-quoted statement would seem to be the word "anticipation." It merely implies a "bright" situation. As erudite dopsters as Mr. Roberts have "lived in anticipation" of many grand and glorious events, to find themselves rudely awakened by the fact that their most sanguine anticipations failed of realization. It may be, however, that McArdle-Roberts & Co., as a "committee on ways and means" of meeting the costs of any further court litigation plan the negotiation of a loan, giving the M. T. D. U. as security, or, probably they will draw upon their private bank accounts to finance the M. T. D. U., holding a first mortgage on the M. T. D. U. themselves. If it's all right to advance a president large sums at the rate of \$600.00 and \$900.00 per month with no itemized accounting being made of its expenditure as required by law, with no loud protests from those who "pay the freight," (the members), why it ought to be an easy matter to place what is left of the M. T. D. U. "in hock," or acquire a first mortgage upon it, themselves, so long as the officers agree to work without salary. But no matter how devised, any increase in expenses in the end falls upon the members of the M. T. D. U. Two tragic figures stalk across the M. T. D. U.—the defense fund and bankruptcy. There is, apparently, something decidedly wrong with an organization functioning so poorly as the M. T. D. U. has done. And further, the logical Mr. Roberts, apparently sees no difference between the "cash on hand" in the I. T. U. and the M. T. D. U. treasuries when he says "the law cases have been just as expensive for the defendants, the I. T. U." . . . An Eastern correspondent says: "Officials of the M. T. D. U. agree to work 'free' (?) and without salary. How long? Until they put over another assessment and then after the money rolls in some big-hearted 'friend' delegate of some future convention will make a motion to pay all back salary, etc., and the boys will all be set for the 'patriotism' they display, but that bunk won't work, after all the 'airing' the 'dirty linen' of the M. T. D. U. has been given. . . . Another delegate to the M. T. D. U. Toronto convention informs us that John McArdle though not a duly elected delegate to that convention, made a motion from the floor and voted upon it. Probably a majority of one vote was necessary to put the party program over. If true, it is but another example of how the then officers and 'higher ups' conform to their own laws. In which case, a convention of the M. T. D. U. becomes a farce, pure and simple. It also lends strength to the rumor that John McArdle was the back-seat driver of the M. T. D. U. "band wagon" for 10, these many years . . . Official returns on referendum December 10 show first proposition carried by a majority of 14,866, while second, third and fourth propositions were defeated by small majorities. In our opinion, the proposition of least importance was the one that received a majority vote. The question of moving headquarters to a more congenial atmosphere will probably be given an airing at the Boston convention.

BY THE WAY.

Suspicion is growing that the railroads have been overdoing the sob act. For many months they have been bewailing their sad fate and calling on heaven to witness that buses, airplanes and other means of transportation are ruining them. Business of the railroads has fallen off sharply in the last year, it is true, but there are no grounds for believing that non-rail competition is doing all the damage. Yet to hear some railroad executives talk one might easily get the impression that buses, airplanes and waterways were almost solely responsible. As a matter of fact, old "general depression" is probably the chief cause of declining revenues. Economists familiar with the railroad situation are saying that the rail lines will stage a "come back" when general business improves. There is much to be said that other means of interstate transportation be subjected to the same kind of regulation as rail lines. But regulation of competition will not solve the railroads' problem. Bending every energy to meet this competition will get them farther than crying about it.

* * *

Henry Ford is not helping the situation in Detroit by his publicity stunts through interviews or ghost-written articles in which he is saying that in 20 years wages will be \$35 a day. Recently Ford gave his employees a long "vacation" without pay. It was a shut-down that stripped workers of their savings, plunged many of them into debt, some of them hopelessly. A correspondent writes he has worked in Ford's factory 15 years and that his wages are now \$24 a week and his family had to live during the period of the closed factory and as

a consequence he is several hundred dollars in debt. It would be difficult for this man to cash in some Ford predictions at his grocery store or to pay a doctor's bill with them. One wonders why some of these intelligent interviewers do not have on tap some concrete cases of this sort and put a real question to Ford in the course of an interview. That is probably unlikely to happen. These interviews are largely framed and faked up and nothing so untoward as an embarrassing question is likely to confront a billionaire manufacturer whose products are so extensively advertised.

Nothing in the world can take the place of persistence. Talent will not; nothing is more common than unsuccessful men with talent. Genius will not; unrewarded genius is almost a proverb. Education will not; the world is full of educated derelicts. Persistence and determination alone are omnipotent. The slogan, "Press on," has solved and always will solve the problem of the human race.—Calvin Coolidge.

Young Mathematician—Mum, do you know how to get the cubic contents of a barrel?

His Mother—No; ask your father.

The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

CORNER MISSION AND THIRD

Specializing in
Union-made Clothing and Furnishings

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

DODGE BRAND SOUP

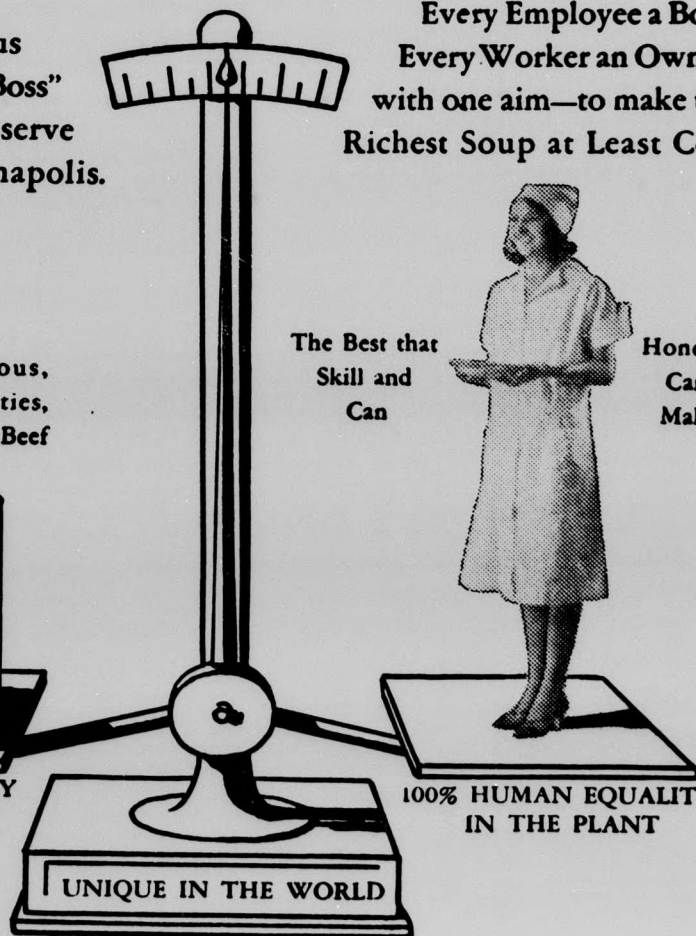
Made by the famous
"Business Without a Boss"
The Columbia Conserve
Company of Indianapolis.

Every Employee a Boss,
Every Worker an Owner,
with one aim—to make the
Richest Soup at Least Cost

Sixteen Delicious,
Nutritious Varieties,
including Tomato-Beef

The Best that
Skill and
Can

Honesty,
Care
Make



LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1931

Invention of a metal film by M. Louis Lumiere, French scientist, is reported by the British union picture trade press. This film is said to be more durable and more resistant than ordinary celluloid film and to be of equal lightness and efficiency. The details of this invention are not known, and no reference to it has so far been made in the French trade press. It is also said that the metal used by Lumiere is the result of an entirely new process and is being kept secret.

What is commonly called over-production is merely a collection of goods that people cannot buy because they have no jobs, no wages, no money with which to make purchases. It is not probable that production will ever out-run human desires, and until that time does actually arrive it is absurd to talk about over-production. What is really needed is a better distribution of the proceeds of industry so that everybody may have an opportunity to labor and live. The shorter work day and work week are steps in this direction, so it is best that we cease talking about over-production and begin thinking and acting upon the subject of a better distribution of all the things that labor brings into being for the sustaining of the human race. Now is a particularly opportune time to convince people of the value of the shorter working time for all workers.

As Senator Norris points out, in a blistering criticism of the tactics of Robert H. Lucas in the Nebraska campaign, Lucas or anyone else has a perfect right to oppose him and contribute money toward his defeat. "But," the fighting Nebraska Senator added, "the sin of Lucas is that he made his attack in the dark. He concealed his identity. He was too cowardly to fight in the open. The weapons he used were indefensible." Senator Norris stated the case mildly. The tactics of Lucas, executive director of the Republican National Committee, deserve the severest condemnation. They constituted an attack in the dark almost without parallel in American politics for sneaking unfairness. When an attempt was made to defeat Senator Norris in the primaries by the running of another candidate with the same name as his, it was suspected that an absolutely unscrupulous campaign to "get" Norris was under way. Recent revelations show that not half the story was known and that the opponents of Norris did not hesitate to stoop to anything.

USING OUR SCHOOLS

There seems to be no limit to the lengths that modern business will go to gain its ends. By sending a car to certain schools in this city, the street car company is enabled to take small school children on excursions throughout the city and distribute advertising matter calculated to cultivate the favor of both students and parents. And from one end of the State to the other, by donating to the schools' musical and other radio programs, and currying support from teachers, parents and school officials, a number of California business firms are today virtually bribing the schools to grant them advertising space in the school room. There is practically no difference between printing the words, "Brown & Company are good merchants," on the school blackboard, and permitting the words, "Brown & Company are making you children a present of this fine radio program," to be repeatedly spoken in the class room.

The admission of one or more such programs carrying "name" or "good will" publicity into the school room during school hours establishes a precedent which quite naturally leads other business firms to try to gain admission for their advertising as well. However fine its wrappings, radio, like other advertising, must be essentially selfish, is always biased, is sometimes untruthful and is distinctly opposed to that impartial open-mindedness which education seeks to inspire.

Any desirable educational feature of school work should be provided by the schools themselves and not left to the self-appointed generosity of commercialism. The average child has ample opportunity in his own home, out of school hours, to hear much good music, the addresses of prominent men and women, and the other fine things which the radio broadcasts. If special radio programs are needed, they should be provided by the State School Department or the Federal Department of Education. Our public schools must not be commercialized.

Another form of school advertising which is harmful and which should be discouraged is that which relates to the methods of banks in conducting savings and thrift work. At present the schools arrange to make savings deposits for the children at a local bank, but the teacher has to act as bank teller. The amount of a teacher's time consumed in the petty detail work of counting pennies and balancing the accounts of the children may be more than an hour in a single day.

The variety of these sources of outside interruption is endless; there are commercial organizations, charitable organizations, patriotic organizations, community organizations, booster organizations, educational hobby organizations, business firms, industries and a long list of miscellaneous interests.

They have been increasingly numerous since the World War, for at that time all America, including the schools, was largely given over to furthering the war. Various organizations then learned how to skillfully spread propaganda on a large scale and to mold public opinion through the schools. Naturally enough, all propagandist groups believe that nothing can be more important to young people than the particular causes which they represent, and so they bring every possible pressure to bear upon school officials in order to gain the ear of the children.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Christmas—gone again. A New Year—1931—mystery! Always the future is mystery. Speculation upon the probabilities of the future has led men to write poetry—and hokum. More of hokum than poetry. There cannot be any positive knowledge about any man's future, for no man is sure of any minute except the present minute. Christmas—and New Year's Day—and another 12-month of future stretching out into the unknowable hence. We go forward hoping, but never knowing. The hopefulness of the human race is perhaps its most marvelous asset.

* * *

All manner of men go forward hoping. There are the millionaires, with dollar safety and who knows what woes of mind. There are the human leeches, grafters, skimmers, crooks, tyrants. For what do they hope? Maybe some hope for a chance to forsake their crooked game. Maybe some just hope for better pickings. There are millions of workers, most of them hoping their jobs will continue, millions hoping a job will turn up. There are hungry men and women, shivering little children, hoping. What magnificence there is in a humanity that can stand at the bottom point of hopelessness and still hope!

* * *

Over the world there are men in bondage, men in chains, men in abject submission to cruel taskmasters, political and industrial. In the breasts of many of these hope is so battered in its struggle with defeat that it has become a pain—a pain out of which comes the cry that never ceases. There are those that are doomed, whose days are certainly numbered, whose intelligence tells them hope is useless. Yet there probably is no human being that does not continue to hope, even in the face of hopelessness. And at no time in the whole year does hope rise so high as at this great festival period—Christmas and New Year's Day.

* * *

The world has been moved because battered hands have hammered against the hard walls of tradition and greed and avarice and ignorance. The world has been moved because hearts have refused to give up their hope in the face of the teaching of the elders of the established order of things. The race has come its way from the jungle hoping for better things and putting its strength behind its hope. At times it has torn at the walls of injustice and bondage in a frenzy of despair that was never quite despair because the fight went on; and at times in the high elation of conquest and victory. Hope has led the race to battle. Hope has led the brain to conjure up devices and methods of winning through to freedom. And today—even with the great burden of misery that bears down upon so many—the race stands nearer the pinnacle than ever. Thus is hope justified. Thus does hope continue. The past is history. For the future we hope—and so strive to make good the hope.

An English professor was once accosted by a dirty little bootblack. "Shine your shoes, sir?"

The professor was disgusted by the dirt on the lad's face. "I don't want a shine, my lad," he said, "but if you'll go and wash your face, I'll give you sixpence."

"Righto, guv'nor," replied the boy, as he made his way to a neighboring fountain. Soon he returned, looking much cleaner.

"Well, my boy," said the professor, "you have earned your sixpence."

"I don't want your sixpence, guv'nor," replied the boy, "you 'ang on to it and get your 'air cut."

WT AT RANDOM

"Julia has invited me to her golden wedding." "Her golden wedding?" "Yes, she is marrying a millionaire."—Gutierrez, Madrid.

Miss Jones—Daddy always gives me a book for my birthday.

Miss Meeks—What a fine library you must have! —Kitchener Record.

Teacher—Which is the most useful animal?

Pupil—The chicken, sir.

Teacher—How is that?

Pupil—We can eat it before it is born and after it is dead.—Moustique, Charleroi.

Sam—What am you doing now?

Bo—I'm an exporter.

Sam—An exporter?

Bo—Yep, the Pullman Company just fired me.—Yellow Crab.

Shaw—How's business with you, old man?

Pshaw—Oh, lookin' up.

Shaw—What do you mean, lookin' up?

Pshaw—Well, it's flat on its back, isn't it?—Pathfinder.

Hollywood. They tell this story about William Tibbett, famous Western sheriff and father of Lawrence Tibbett, singing star. A riot broke out in a small town called Kern City, and the local constable wired Tibbett to send aid. In a short time Tibbett arrived.

"What?" said the constable, "just you, only one man?"

"Well," answered Tibbett, "there's only one riot, isn't there?"—New York Morning Telegraph.

An old Southern planter met one of his former negroes whom he had not seen for a long time.

"Well, well," said the planter; "what are you doing now, Uncle Amos?"

"I'se preachin' of de gospel."

"What, you preachin'!"

"Yassah, marster, I'se a preachin'."

"Well, well; do you use notes?"

"Nossuh. At de fust I use notes, but now I demands de cash."

"Now," thundered the teacher in an English school on a morning of unusual density on the part of his scholars, "you are all blockheads, but there must be one among you who excels in something, even if only in crass ignorance. Let the biggest dunce in the school stand up."

To the teacher's surprise, one stolid-visaged lad rose to his feet.

"Oh," said the master. "I'm glad to see that one of you has the honesty to admit his ignorance."

"'Tisn't that, sir," said the boy, "but I 'adn't the 'eart to see you standin' there by yourself!"

Teacher—How many of you children want to go to heaven?

Children all raise their hands but Johnny.

Teacher—But, Johnny, don't you want to go to heaven?

Johnny—My mother told me to come right home after school.—Christian Advocate.

Mrs. Housewife, don't be fooled by dealer who advertises poultry as fresh killed; that is only a trade name. Buy live poultry or have them dressed to order. We offer all home-grown young stock at the following prices:

Fancy turkeylb. 42c
Young geeselb. 35c
Ducklinglb. 35c
Roasting chickenlb. 32c
Fox terrier pupseach \$3.00

—East Mauch Chunk paper.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Who said: "The only way to remedy the present economic depression is to remedy unemployment. And the best way to remedy unemployment is to accept the five-day week?"

A.—Carlton H. Palmer, president of E. R. Squibbs & Sons' Company, wholesale drug firm.

Q.—Which of the two telegraphers' unions is the oldest?

A.—The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, organized in 1886 as the Order of Railway Telegraphers of North America. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America was organized in 1903.

Q.—What labor organization was formed at Titusville, Pa.?

A.—The Coopers' International Union of North America.

What does the Christian character or balanced life mean? It is this: "Faith without credulity, conviction without bigotry, charity without condescension, courage without pugnacity, self-respect without vanity, humility without obsequiousness, love of humanity without sentimentality and meekness with power."—Charles Evans Hughes.

The clergyman was talking to the class of small boys about moral courage.

"Now, supposing," he remarked, "there were six boys sleeping in a dormitory at school, and one said his prayers. That would be moral courage."

The boys understood.

"Now," said the parson, "can any boy give me another example?"

"Yes," said one lad. "If six clergymen were sleeping in a dormitory, and one didn't say his prayers, that would be moral courage."

It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy.—Ruskin.

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BAR TO PROGRESS.

Reactionary elements in the House stood as a stone wall against the Senate's humane proposals for unemployment and drought relief.

The House cut off \$15,000,000 for farm relief in drought sections and made it impossible to apply any of this money for food for hungry farmers and their families.

The House successfully opposed Senator Couz-

ens' provision in the \$116,000,000 building bill that local labor should be used and prevailing wages in that locality paid.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

I repeat, it is folly, it is absurd, it is hypocritical to talk about doing anything for the relief of unemployment in this country unless we understand and appreciate that such relief will necessitate increased expenditures on the part of the govern-

ment and increased income taxes upon the rich.—Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts.

Of course democracy failed in prohibition, because it over-reached itself. It went beyond the real purview of temporal government. It essayed divinity and reached for the moon, and all it obtained was moonshine.—Representative Loring M. Black of New York.

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GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Since the Department's report was presented at the November Governor's Council meeting, the organization of the State Unemployment Committee has been effected. O. K. Cushing is chairman of the Northern group, and Harry J. Bauer is presiding over the meetings in the South. Similar sub-committees have been appointed in the two sections of the State, so that there will be uniformity of action.

The principal aims and purposes of the State Unemployment Committee are (1) to devise ways and means of dealing with the present unemployment situation; (2) to study the problem of preventing similar industrial depressions; and (3) to study and suggest methods of dealing with possible similar unemployment emergencies. The sub-committees appointed by the State Unemployment Committee are at work on the following undertakings: (1) To influence employers of labor to give work to as many workers as possible and to stagger employment instead of further reducing their working forces; (2) to secure facts regarding the measures which the State, and communities within the State, can undertake immediately to cope with present unemployment; (3) to secure further reliable information on the present unemployment situation; (4) to co-ordinate the efforts of various communities in dealing with their unemployment problems; and (5) to study the feasibility of regularizing employment in various California industries.

The State Unemployment Committee is working in close co-operation with similar committees appointed in other States, and also with "The President's Emergency Committee For Employment." Likewise, the response from California's counties and cities has been most gratifying. Local authorities have been asked to have the State Unemployment Committee serve as a clearing house for information and guidance, and plans for the best possible organization for relief are now in the possession of officials all over the State.

Possibly the best service that can be given the people of the State will come from the committee's recommendations dealing with the future. Preparation is advisable for the dark days that may come again. We can well learn from other and older countries. Some form of employment insurance will prove worth while. Our Free State Employment Agencies, in conjunction with Federal Agencies, should give more help. Legislation, carefully prepared, is likely to forestall plans that lack study. The problems of manufacturing, distribution and consumption must not be overlooked.

The question is frequently asked as to the number of California residents searching for something to do. The answer must be a guess. The Federal Census figures of last April listed 172,556 under the heading "Number of persons without a job, able to work, and looking for a job." Since the earlier part of the year business has become more depressed. An estimate of approximately 300,000 people anxious to find employment has been made. It is thought that there are 120,000 unemployed in Los Angeles County. The U. S. Census figures of last April gave a total of 84,912 out of work for the same county.

There was a decrease of 29.3 per cent in the number of placements made by the State Free Employment Agencies last month, November (8,666), compared with the preceding month of October (12,253), a reduction of 3,587. When we glance at the November record of 1929, we find there were 12,113 positions found for men and women, so that the lower figures for last month give us a decrease of 3,447 in comparing the same month in the two years. Since July 1, 1930, a total of 56,008 jobs were found for California's residents by the State Agencies.

The calls for men from the State Department of Public Works are filled from the Free Employment Agencies. Several thousand citizens will receive temporary help from the road work now in operation. Unfortunately, all of the thousands who

have registered for jobs cannot be put to work, and it is difficult to divide employment among the residents of California anxious to do anything to obtain an income during these dark days.

The Division's Complaint Department received 289 applications for advice and assistance during November. The latest Federal statistics for the first two months of the current fiscal year show a decrease of over 25 per cent in immigration into the United States from Europe, as well as from Canada and Mexico. During July and August, 1930, 16,524 immigrants came from European countries, 7,638 from Canada, and 823 from Mexico. In the same months a year ago, 22,601 immigrants were admitted from Europe, 13,078 from Canada, and 3,577 from Mexico.

The Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement collected \$71,802.93 in unpaid wages during November, and settled 1,562 wage claims in the same month. The average settlement was \$68.98. In comparison with November of 1929, there was a decrease of \$35,941.33, or 50 per cent. There were 3,369 complaints filed of alleged violations of labor laws last month, as compared to 2,858 in November, 1929, an increase of 511, or 17.9 per cent.

The December, 1930, issue of the California Labor Market Bulletin shows a decrease in employment and payrolls in California manufacturing establishments in November, 1930, compared with November, 1929, and with October, 1930. The bulletin includes 854 identical plants employing about 60 per cent of the wage earners of the State. In November, 1929, these 854 factories employed 187,130 workers, while in November, 1930, they employed only 144,812 workers, a decrease of 42,318, or 22.6 per cent. The total weekly payrolls for these establishments were \$5,776,485 in November, 1929, and this total was \$4,110,820 in November, 1930. This represents a decrease of \$1,665,665, or 28.8 per cent, in November, 1930, compared with the same month last year.

In Los Angeles County there was a decrease of 4.1 per cent in employment in November, 1930, compared with the preceding month; while, during the same period, there was a decrease of 4.5 per cent in the number of wage earners in San Francisco County.

BENEFITS SHOULD BE DIVIDED.

Former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker questions the justness of machine owners taking all benefits of automatic machines and other new production devices.

"I have a notion," said Mr. Baker, in an address to a group of vocational educators, "that industry has no right, as a fundamental proposition, to take all the gains that come from this rapid substitution of machine processes for human labor.

"It seems to me that the most characteristic thing about an industrial civilization is that we invite, or rather coerce, the individual to surrender his independence and to become dependent for our sakes. That seems to me to entail on that society a grave responsibility for whatever disability that new and otherwise undesirable status imposes upon the individual."

BUTCHERS' BALL.

Plans have been completed by the Butchers' Union of San Francisco for its annual benefit ball and show at the Civic Auditorium, it is announced by M. S. Maxwell, committee secretary. The affair will take place the night of January 17th. All the halls of the auditorium building have been secured for the various program features. Scores of talented butchers and their women folk will appear in a spectacular pageant, "A Night in Spain," to be directed by Amber & Blake. The Butchers' Union band of 31 pieces will furnish the pageant music. Public dancing will be held in the main hall of the auditorium. Walter R. Perry is chairman of the general committee.

The benefit proceeds will be turned over to the union's relief fund for sick and unemployed members. The Butchers' Board of Trade, the Wholesale Butchers' Association and the Jobbing Butchers' Association are aiding the union in the arrangements for the benefit.

FIVE MISTAKES OF LIFE.

1. The delusion that individual advancement is made by crushing others down.
 2. The tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected.
 3. Insisting that a thing is impossible because we ourselves cannot accomplish it.
 4. Attempting to compel other persons to believe and live as we do.
 5. Neglect in developing and refining the mind by not acquiring the habit of reading fine literature.
- Forbes Magazine.



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Brief Items of Interest

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Henry M. Burnett of the machinists, Edward S. Wilson of the painters, Fred D. Thomas of the machinists.

William Hapgood, president of The Columbia Conserve Company, manufacturers of the celebrated soups that are advertised in this paper and are owned and made by the co-operative method in which those who do the work also reap the profits, will be in San Francisco a few days next week and will be pleased to address unions and explain the plan under which the big factory is so successfully operated. Those organizations desiring to hear him may leave word at the office of the Labor Council, stating the time of meeting. Hapgood is an orator of wide reputation and will be well worth hearing, particularly upon the subject of employee ownership of industries.

On account of the holiday there was no meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night, so that those who look for the minutes of meetings will not find them this week in the accustomed place in the paper. The regular weekly meeting will be held this evening, however.

William P. McCabe will return to the Labor Council as a delegate from the Molders' Union this evening after a long absence. He was for many years secretary of the Council and active throughout the labor movement. At present he is superintendent of the Labor Temple and has been secretary of the Labor Council Hall Association since its organization more than twenty-five years ago.

In a recent international referendum election, the Molders voted almost unanimously against admitting laborers as members of the various locals. At the same time they voted more unanimously for an amendment to the constitution extending out-of-work relief.

As a means of meeting bus competition, the Western Pacific Railroad plans to cut passenger fares. The plan will involve three classes of rates and will become effective January 1, according to Harry M. Adams, president. "This experiment, involving a reduction of about 40 per cent in second and third class passenger fares, will be watched by us with a great deal of interest," Adams said. "If it can succeed at this time, when travel is less than in summer and still further decreased by general business conditions, we will know the test indicates eventual success. It is expected that the new rates will approximate those of the competing bus lines. We hope that passenger travel will be stimulated to such an extent that the aggregate revenues will exceed the present despite the lower rate per ride.

A young woman entered a crowded tramcar during a rush hour. Immediately a Jew rose to surrender his seat to her. Before she could take it, however, a young man jumped himself into it. The Jew looked at him in disgusted silence.

"What's the matter?" demanded the seated man. "What are you glaring at me for? You look as if you could eat me."

The Jew shook his head and calmly answered: "I am a Jew."

A story is told of an encounter between a Senator and A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia, Bleriot pilot and holder of world altitude record in 1910. Drexel landed in a field on old York Road, near Penkintown, Pa. Turning to one in the crowd which rapidly assembled, Drexel asked:

"Would you mind watching my plane?"

"But I am a Senator."

"That's all right. I'll trust you."

WHAT WARS COST UNCLE SAM.

One of labor's old and dear friends, a veteran in the trade union movement, now in government service, decided to figure out the cost of the principal wars of the United States. He sends in the results of his investigations with a letter, beginning as follows:

"Here are some data a few friends and I have dug up from official records as to Federal government costs of major wars. The figures do not include expenses of struggles with Indians, Mexicans or Barbary pirates, nor costs to states, municipalities or individuals, as these costs are practically unobtainable."

Cost of Larger Wars in Which U. S. Has Engaged.

The Revolution:

(No accurate figures.)

Sums advanced by foreign governments	\$ 12,123,017
Domestic indebtedness incurred, estimated by Hamilton at.....	42,690,016
State debts	17,845,099
Total	\$ 72,658,132
Pensions	70,000,000

Total\$ 142,658,132

The War of 1812:

Estimated at\$ 133,703,888

Civil War:

Expenditures from 1861 to 1879, exclusive of interest on public debt and pensions.....	\$ 4,006,000,000
Pensions and Pension Bureau....	6,753,000,000
Interest on public debt.....	3,054,000,000

Total\$13,813,000,000

Spanish-American War:

Increase in expenditures of government, 1898 to 1901, over pre-war:	
War Department	\$ 401,200,000
Navy Department	99,200,000
Civil and miscellaneous	68,300,000

Total	\$ 568,700,000
Pensions and Pension Bureau....	155,000,000
Interest on public debt.....	102,300,000

Total\$ 826,000,000

World War:

War Department	\$14,849,593,666
Navy Department	3,401,342,951
War activities in other departments and war emergency boards, etc..	7,764,994,793
War activities in other departments and war emergency boards, etc.	7,764,994,793
Interest on war debt.....	9,494,729,771
Foreign obligations	384,306,168
Veterans' Bureau	3,524,641,743
Hospital construction	17,001,442
Settlement of war claims.....	50,140,293

Total net cost.....\$37,573,960,113

"The bare figures here given," says the compiler, "are enough to stagger all reasonable beings, almost enough to rouse the imagination of a dyed-in-the-wool 'patriot' or a D. A. R. marionette."

Considering that this country has always prided itself on its peaceful disposition, and certainly is very ill organized for wars of aggression, these figures are more than staggering. It seems rather appropriate to print them at the Christmas season of "Peace on earth and good will toward men."—Labor, Washington, D. C.

BOULDER DAM.

Bids on the construction of the \$165,000,000 Boulder Dam project will be opened March 15 and work should be commenced a month later, the Department of the Interior announced last week.

According to department officials, specifications provide that contractors must not employ alien workers on any phase of the project. Job preference is to be given to ex-service men, with secondary consideration to residents of the territory surrounding Boulder Canyon.

The number to be employed at any one time will be comparatively small—probably not to exceed 2000. Therefore, workers who live outside Nevada have practically no chance to get a job at the dam.

Unscrupulous employment agents are telling an entirely different story in an effort to separate the unemployed from their money, but the facts stated above are based on official information.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions. The member who fails in this particular is falling far short of loyalty to his organization and harming other men and their families.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK, 526 California Street (and Branches), San Francisco—For the quarter year ending December 31st, 1930, a dividend has been declared at the rate of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after January 2nd, 1931. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1st, 1931. Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1931, will earn interest from January 1st, 1931.

H. H. HERZER, Secretary.

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